



Olympic Companies, Inc.
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

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Date: November 5, 2018		EMAIL THIS SHEET IN TO THE OFFICE AFTER YOUR MEETING!!!	
Project Number#	Job Name:	Person Conducting Meeting:	

Propane
If you smell gas (**ROTTEN EGG SMELL**) in your house, jobsite, or from any gas equipment follow the Emergency Procedures on the back side of this sheet.

Foreman, please inspect all Olympic fire extinguishers and remind our GC to do the same.
Report any safety hazards to your Foreman.

Last week's Bonus Question: What does OSHA say is the limit of CO/Carbon Monoxide we can be exposed to?
Answer: At 50 parts per million, OSHA states we need to put a plan in to action to lower this exposure to our crew. This can be as simple as opening a door or window to get more air exchanges in the work area, a fan to blow the exhaust away from us, or switch from a LP fueled piece of equipment to electric.

Inspect your equipment (*scaffold, aerial lifts, ladders, fall protection, electrical cords, etc., etc..*) prior to the start of each work shift.

For **inspection packets or repair tags** call **Dave Sangren @ (612) 644-3136** to have some delivered to your jobsite.
Any questions give Sturg a call (612) 221-8603

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME
(Foreman review sheet, verify crew members names are legible)

Visit our website: www.olympiccompanies.com

Comments:

Record to beat 378 days!!!
As of November 1, 2018 we have worked 15 days without a Lost Time Injury.
We have safely worked 20,424 hours towards our ATV goal of 150,000 hours!

Toolbox Talks winner for last week: **No winners this week**

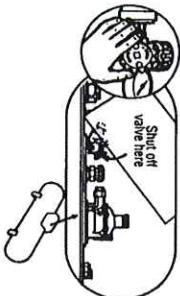
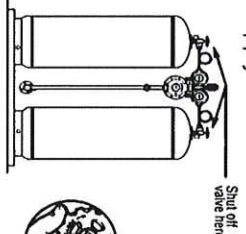

This week's Bonus Question: **What can we use to determine amounts of Carbon Monoxide on our jobsites?**

Hint: **See Foreman**

"Building a Safer Place to Work" one week at a time.

Emergency Procedure For A Propane Leak

If you smell gas in your house, workplace, vehicle, or around any gas equipment or appliance, follow the Emergency Procedure below. You can also find this Emergency Procedure in the tear-out centerfold section at the end of this booklet.

Step	Action
1	<p>Extinguish all smoking material and other open flames.</p> <p>Do NOT operate electric switches.</p> <p>Do NOT light matches.</p> <p>Do NOT use your phone.</p> <p>Any spark or flame in the area where propane gas is present may ignite the gas. This could include the spark of a light switch, telephone, fan, or refrigerator motor, even static electricity from walking across a room or flame from a burner, pilot light or cigarette lighter.</p>
2	<p>IMMEDIATELY get everyone out of the building, vehicle, trailer, or area.</p>
3	<p>Close all gas tank or cylinder supply valves.</p>   
4	<p>Use your neighbor's phone to call a trained propane service person and the fire department.</p> <p>Do NOT re-enter the building, vehicle, trailer, or area until a service person or the fire department advises it is safe to return.</p> <p>Do NOT turn on the gas.</p>
5	<p>Let the trained propane service person or firefighters check for escaped gas. Have them air out the area before you return.</p>
6	<p>Have the trained propane service person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repair the leak, • pressure check the system • turn on the gas. • check all the gas appliances, and • relight the pilots on the appliances.
7	<p>Re-enter the area ONLY when the trained service person or firefighters say it is safe.</p>

OSHA QUICK CARD™

Protect Yourself Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless, toxic gas which interferes with the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood. CO is non-irritating and can overcome persons without warning. Many people die from CO poisoning, usually while using gasoline powered tools and generators in buildings or semi-enclosed spaces without adequate ventilation.

Effects of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

- Severe carbon monoxide poisoning causes neurological damage, illness, coma and death.

Symptoms of CO exposure

- Headaches, dizziness and drowsiness.
- Nausea, vomiting, tightness across the chest.

Some Sources of Exposure

- Portable generators/generators in buildings.
- Concrete cutting saws, compressors.
- Power trowels, floor buffers, space heaters.
- Welding, gasoline powered pumps.

Preventing CO Exposure

- Never use a generator indoors or in enclosed or partially enclosed spaces such as garages, crawl spaces, and basements. Opening windows and doors in an enclosed space may prevent CO buildup.
- Make sure the generator has 3-4 feet of clear space on all sides and above it to ensure adequate ventilation.
- Do not use a generator outdoors if placed near doors, windows or vents which could allow CO to enter and build up in occupied spaces.
- When using space heaters and stoves ensure that they are in good working order to reduce CO buildup, and never use in enclosed spaces or indoors.
- Consider using tools powered by electricity or compressed air, if available.
- If you experience symptoms of CO poisoning get to fresh air right away and seek immediate medical attention.